THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Burdwan, says: "The famine relief business, I hear, is being mismanaged to a scandalous degree. A young Deputy has charge of the relief operations at Boodbood. He has appointed low caste men, *Bagdis* I understand to cook food for the scarcity-stricken. Don't you think this is a nice mode of keeping off the hungry from the *annachatras*? It is a pity that such young green officers should have the management of such important business. The matter certainly demands enquiry." We should be glad to contradict this ugly rumour. No sensible officer would appoint *Bagdis* as cooks for Hindus.

IT IS not a little amusing to see that two of the priestly caste should refer their quarrel to temporal Judicial Courts for adjudication, and the fun is heightened if they be more than the ordinary run of their cloth and fight for a trumpery cause. A Bombay contemporary tells us that the Warden and Treasurer of the Church of N. S. de Sande has lodged a claim for Rs. 10,000 in the Bombay High Court as damages against the Vicar General of the North, for the latter having caused the former much pain of mind, and loss of reputation by the way, by reading aloud from the pulpit an interdict prohibiting him from entering the church and by directing that he should not have a sacred burial after death. What charm lies in rupees, annas and pies! Messrs. Darlington and Co. can take pride in curing bodily pains only, but the pecuniary painkiller does a higher function as it cures mental pain and makes up for lost reputation and privation of opportunity to be buried in a consecrated cemetry. There is another special property in it which the other has not, its overdose is harmless and pleasant to all high or low, spiritual or temporal.

M. RENAUD, the new Governor of French Indian Settlements, seems to us to be an educationist of the advanced school. It is said that he has placed an additional sum of 30,000 Franks or Rs. 14,000 nearly annually, at the disposal of the Education Department, to open Elementary schools in all the large districts and intends leaving the superintendence of them to the local bodies. The reason for this additional *stimulus* is that His Excellency had hoped to find the people better educated in French than he actually found them. But we are afraid these elementary schools which profess to give only elementary education will not fulfil his desire.

MR. BOMANJI A. Dalal, of Bombay, has set a very good example of reclaiming waste lands by founding agricultural colonies on them. He took out a lease for 3,500 acres of waste land in the Panch Mehals and colonised it, and the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency reports the colony as "flourishing and contented." Such investment of capital on land improvement is good only in places where a Bengal Tenancy Bill does not exist.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary who seems to be an *Englishman* of the Liberal School, among other things thus criticises the dinner-giving proclivities of the young Indians residing in England in the hope of doing good to their native land:—"A little while ago the members of the Northbrook Club gave a breakfast or a dinner, I forget which, to Dr. Hunter, and now they are about to pay a similar compliment to Lord Dufferin with Sir Barrow Ellis in the chair. There is no objection to be made to either of these entertainments, only when the natives resident in London limit their activity to feasting great Indian officials. The impression they convey to the public in general is that they are giving expression to an overflowing love and admiration felt throughout British India for British rule *just as it is*. It is always pleasant to stand well with those who are in the possession of power, and whose names are before the world, and there is, therefore, nothing to be surprised at in these official entertainments. Only your countrymen ought to understand that for them, at the present time, it is impossible to serve two masters, *i.e.* their own country, and the officialism which rules over it. There is no room for compromise here. The English people they should strive to make their friends, but with the India Office they ought to have nothing to do." The advice is really wholesome, and it would be well for our countrymen in England to bear it in mind.

IT IS rumoured that Mr. Cordery, Resident at Hyderabad, succeeds Mr. Elliot as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and that Mr. Henvey, Commissioner of the Berars, will be appointed to the Hyderabad Residency. We will "proficy" after the event. It is the safest.

ON THE authority of the *Statesman* we state that within the last few days no less than three dacoities were committed in the vicinity of Gya; in one instance it was accompanied with murder. When so many dacoities and daring robberies could have been committed under the very nose of the Inspector-General of Police, what wonder is there that such things should occur in the moffusil. The measure of inefficiency and worthlessness of our constabulary has become full, and it is high time that our police organization should be thoroughly recast, remodelled, and its moral tone improved.

TUESDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

A CURIOUS story of fiendish determination comes from South Australia. An Irish woman, bearing the name of McNamara, disguised herself as a bush-ranger, and is said to have followed a mounted constable over 2000 miles with intent to shoot him for some wrongs she had suffered at his hands. She could not give effect to her purpose for detection by the police. Rare woman indeed!

ON DIT, it is the intention of Government to raise the salaries of such native school-masters as have special merits to recommend them.

THE INDIAN AGRICULTURIST makes a new revelation by stating that the orange tree is the longest lived of all fruit trees known to botanists. It bears the reputation of having lived nearly three hundred years and borne fruit over a century. It is really pleasant to know that such a delicious fruit-bearing tree should live so long. We wish it had never died.

THE FOLLOWING ingenious letter in which the Rev. Sydney Smith gives "advice concerning low sprits," to an esteemed lady correspondent, will amuse many of our readers:—

Boston, February, 16, 1820.—"Dear Lady Georgiana—. . . Nobody has suffered more from low spirits than I have done—so I feel for you. 1st. Live as you dare. 2nd, Go into the shower-bath with a small quantity of water at a temperature low enough to give you a slight sensation of cold, 75o or 80o. 3rd. Amusing book. 4th. Short views of human life—not further than dinner or tea. 5th. Be as busy as you can. 6th. See as much as you can of those friends who respect and like you. 7th. And of those acquaintances who amuse you. 8th. Make no secret of low spirits to your friends, but talk of them freely—they are always worse for dignified concealment. 9th. Attend to the effects tea and coffee produce upon you. 10th. Compare your lot with that of other people. 11th. Don't expect too much from human life—a sorry business at the best. 12th. Avoid poetry, dramatic representations (except comedy), music, serious novels, melancholy, sentimental people, and everything likely to excite feeling or emotion not ending in active benevolence. 13th. Do good, and endeavour to please everybody of every degree. 14th. Be as much as you can in the open air without fatigue. 15th. Make the room where you commonly sit, gay and pleasant. 16th. Struggle by little and little against idleness. 17th, Dont be too severe upon yourself, but do yourself justice. 18th. Keep good blazing fires. 19th. Be firm and constant in the exercise of rational religion. 20th. Believe me, dear, Lady Georgiana very truly yours, Sydney Smith."

A PROPOSAL has been submitted to Government that native soldiers discharged from the service with gratuity or pension whilst still fairly young and active, might with advantage be employed as peons in public offices. The Governor-General in Council, in communicating this proposal to the several heads of departments at the Presidency for consideration and report, observes, that discharged sepoys who may not be physically fit for employment where much bodily activity is essential, may nevertheless be useful peons on the Judicial establishments in the interior and in offices in the Presidency town." This favour shown to discharged sepoys may favour the cause of 'recruiting' but unhappily it will take away the bread from the mouths of many a other poor man. But is there not a standing order that peons of courts must have a smattering of the Vernacular of the district in which the Court is situated? Our native sepoys are mostly innocent of *ka, kha*; is then the rule to be relaxed in their favour and Punjabi or Pushto speaking peons to serve summons and warrants on Bengali village women? The effect will doubtless be stupendous.

A PAPAR published at Hyderabad reports that an American has arrived with a supply of artificial noses for Native women whose nasal organs have been cut off by their husbands in the old fashion. Many people in America are so ignorant and so fanciful about Indian affairs, that the story is possible, but it is not the least probable.

A CONTEMPORARY speaking of Sir James Fergussou says:—"Whatever our differences with Sir James Fergusson as a ruler, it is impossible to think too highly of him as a gentleman and a friend of the country. It is only when His Excellency has the official cloak on that he stares and stumbles and makes himself and others unhappy." Is it then the cloak which Deniera gave to Hercules to tantalize him?

WE ARE happy to be able to announce on the authority of a contemporary that H. H. the Rao of Cutch has established a scholarship of 200 a month tenable either in Europe or America for a reasonable time, to enable the holder to acquire a liberal technical education. His Highness has also founded a Destitutes Fund endowed with Rs. 50,000, a museum at a cost of Rs. 32,000 and a Sanskrit Patshala with a capital of Rs. 25,000. The last to commemorate the memory of the late Dowager Rani Naniba Shaheba.

WEDNESDAY 10TH DECEMBER.

WE ARE sorry to announce the death of Babu Hurrochunder Ghosh, an ex-Deputy Magistrate and a respectable resident of Hooghly, on the 24th November last. Babu Hurrochunder Ghose retired from the service of Government in 1873, but having led a lifelong active life, he could not remain idle, and bestirred himself in promoting the welfare of his townsmen. He served on all the Committees of the District of Hooghly, and acted his part with zeal and energy. As a scholar, he was one of the good productions of the local College, and won several prizes for essay-writing. The late Earl of Auckland presented him with two watches, a gold and a silver one, for his happy translation of Bacon's essay on 'Truth' in Bengali. He was 67 years of age when he died.

ADVICES from England state that on the proposal of Lord Northbrook, negotiations have been opened with the Continental Powers to allow England to hold Egypt for a term of fifteen years more. We do not know what decision the other Powers will come to; but is it right that this muddle should be continued for fifteen years longer supposing the continental powers agreed to the proposal of England?

SAYS the *Indian Chronicle*: "On Tuesday last the Civil Station of Patna was without a single Covenanted officer, all the Civilian officers of the town having gone *en masse* on a feasting expedition to Bettiah. On the same day a man was committed to the Sessions by Moulvie Abdul Jubbar, Deputy Magistrate. Mr. Sutherland, Counsel for the accused, on coming to move the Sessions Court for bail, found that the Judge was *non est*, and nobody was left in charge of him to dispose of urgent matters. Not, therefore, knowing exactly where to make his application for bail, Mr. Sutherland went to Moulvie Abdul Jubbar, but that officer very properly rejected the application, not having the jurisdiction to entertain it. We hear the High Court has been moved in the matter, but we do not know the result; one thing, however, is quite certain, namely, that a man before his guilt was proved, and when the law allowed him to be let off on bail, was sent into durance vile—to sing peans in honor of British justice, we presume." Really all very nice. The head of the local Government was there and the Civilians could not but go to Bettiah to *salam* him and partake of the festivities. What if a poor nigger remained in jail for a day or so, or a Sutherland came to defend him? Sutherland's coming again to Patna was possible,

the release of the prisoner a few days later was also possible, but the festivities once over could not have been brought back. Hence the Civilians were justified in leaving the station all in a body.

A TERRIBLE conflagration has occurred in Moscow. It broke out in the Solodownikoff's Passage or arcade of shops, in the centre of the town, close to the three principal theatres. By the time the German theatre and the shops of the passage were completely gutted, the large and small Russian theatres were in danger, and the performances were at once stopped. The large theatre is much injured by water. The damage is estimated at five million roubles.

A CONTEMPORARY tells us that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, while discussing the Budget at their Town Council, found that a sum of Rs. 12,000 were set apart as law charges. One of the Parsi Commissioners took objection to the item and said that tenders should be invited for doing the legal work of the Corporation on the model of English Municipalities. As is natural, a solicitor of the local High Court took objection to the proposal and maintained that should any respectable firm enter into a contract of the kind, his name would immediately be removed from the Law Society. But a third gentleman, a European, said, that such practices were not uncommon in Bombay, and he thought that the suggestion was worth consideration. But our contemporary does not tell us how the proposal was liked by the other members, or whether it was adopted. Well, our law of contracts may be elastic enough to give validity to such contracts, but this is the first instance where we have, within our experience, heard of the law business of a Municipality being proposed to be farmed out in India. The business of the Bombay law market must indeed be at its lowest ebb now.

THURSDAY 11TH DECEMBER.

THE VICEROY elect, Lord Dufferin, landed in Bombay on Monday last and in reply to the address of the Municipality said :

That no servant of the Crown could desire his arrival in India to be more auspiciously inaugurated than by the cordial words of welcome addressed to him on behalf of that prosperous and famous city, and the impressive picture they had drawn of the opportunities, duties, and responsibilities attaching to the great office he was about to assume was well calculated to afford him matter for serious and wholesome reflection. It has been your pleasure, he continued, to extend similar courtesies to several of my predecessors when they stood as I do now on the threshold of their career in this country, unwitting of good or evil fortune, which might be in store for them. Those illustrious persons have greatly differed from each other in their antecedents, their dispositions, their attainments, and their intellectual idiosyncracies, but there is one quality which all of them have possessed in common—a deep-rooted and unswerving determination to sacrifice ease, health and leisure—nay, as some of them have done, even life itself at the welcome and spirit-stirring call of duty (cheers). It is this characteristic which has impressed the Government of India from its foundation to the present day with loftiness of aim and intention and an energy in the execution which I believe to be unparalleled in the history of the world. (Cheers.) Though not presuming to compare myself with the statesmen who have gone before me in this last respect, at least I trust to prove their equal and to preserve unimpaired the noble traditions of devotion and self-effacement which have been established by their heroic examples, and by none more signally than by your present illustrious and eminent Viceroy. (Loud cheers.) Whatever criticisms may be passed on my future administration, it shall be in the power of no man to allege that either from fear or favour or any personal considerations I have turned aside from whatever course was most conducive to the happiness of the millions entrusted to my care, (cheers) or to the dignity, honor and safety of that mighty empire with which this great dependency is indissolubly incorporated. (Renewed cheers.) Only partially acquainted as I am at present with the indigenous customs and ancient civilisation of its multitudinous races, I hope to find at your provincial centres advisers and counsellors, both British and native, whose experience will enable me to discharge with success the task I have undertaken, and to no set of men could I address myself with greater advantage for such information as I may require than to representatives of the great community of Bombay, whose industry, enterprise, and sagacity have created the city, vying in its prosperity and wealth with any capital that has ever been called into existence by the Caliph or Mogal. Should the fitting opportunities present themselves to my Government of still further promoting your welfare, stimulating your trade, increasing the security or enlarging the scope of your Municipal activity, you may rest assured that it will be my most anxious desire to take advantage of them. Under any circumstances I shall always retain grateful recollection of the considerate manner in which you have made me feel that in landing upon the shores of India I have come to a home already rendered bright and attractive by hosts of fellow-workers, well-wishers, and friends. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Parts of the speech read well; it remains to be seen how the utterances are given effect to.

THE following paragraph appears in the *Ceylon Observer* :—

Sir Arthur Gordon having declined to take any part in the unveiling of the portrait of our late Governor, Sir James Longden, at the Town Hall, this famous picture was hung by some native carpenters in the presence of several Municipal clerks and overseers.

A nice way of unveiling a portrait. In fact, the work of unveiling was to have been done by the same people, only the present affair lacked a speech and a touch from the great.

MR. G. E. KEITH has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta by the Viceroy on the nomination of the Chief Justice.

THE GENTLEMAN, who has recently been elected member for Greenock in the Liberal interest, is Chairman of the P. and O. Company. He is Mr. Sutherland.

THE HYDERABAD riot case, which we noticed sometime ago, has been finally decided by the Nizam. His Highness's verdict is that Sultan Newaz Jung should pay a fine of one lac of rupees, be banished from the city for ever, and the time to clear out be one month. The command of the troops is to be shared between his son and nephew. It is said, the Newab has submitted to the order. All praise to the young minister for his determined action in this matter. The Resident, Mr. Cordery, has acquiesced in the judgment of the Nizam.

WHEN Mr. Blanford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, goes on leave, Mr. S. A. Hill, Reporter in the North-West Provinces, will officiate for him, but will retain his office at Allahabad.

IT IS reported that the Principal of the Calcutta Doveton College has on the *tapis* a proposal to open a branch institution at Darjeeling for the benefit of the European and Eurasian lads, boarders and day scholars. The European and Eurasian lads are to be taken to the hills on March 15 and to remain there till October 15, when they will be brought back again to Calcutta. This step is to be taken in view of improving the health of the Doveton *Alumni*. This paternal care of Mr. Coles, for his flock, may be deserving of every praise, and it may be from disinterested motives, but we are not sure if the measure will not be carrying *exodus to the hills* a little too far.

WE TAKE the following from the *Times of India* "Mr. Malabari will probably have to extend his scheme for the prevention of infant marriage to the prevention also of old woman marriage. A case has lately occurred at Puna where a Mahomedan woman aged upwards of 70 years, married a lad of 18. The latter, it appears, had a former wife of 11 years." We differ from our contemporary there. Our reformer will have no need to devise sections to prevent such marriages, for those are infant marriages as well. The girl is only 70 years and cannot think for herself and her groom 18 who, but for the cursed law of majority, is also a minor.

FRIDAY 12TH, DECEMBER.

IN OUR last issue, we urged the necessity of recommencing work on the Ranaghat-Bhagwangola line as a precautionary measure to ward off the impending scarcity in the district of Moorshedabad. From the latest advices we learn that the wolf has already appeared at the doors of our agricultural classes and day-laborers, and it is high time that the Government of India should accept the proposal of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and order the transference of a part of the funds at the disposal of the Orissa Canal authorities for employment on the above-mentioned line. As far as we know, Lord Ulick Browne inspected the whole length of the country through which the railway line would pass, and reported favourably as to its prospects; the Government took up the work as a State measure, and having finished earth work on the line for nearly 20 miles, dropped it. We do not clearly see why should not Government take up the work again, and thus not only confer on the country a boon in the shape of a railway, but at the same time afford the people an opportunity of picking up a livelihood at this trying moment and so effect two purposes at one stroke.

A CORRESPONDENT to the *Times* of India, who signs himself an 'Observer,' calls attention to the block of business on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court. "The arrears" he says, "are steadily growing, and the law's delay is becoming as great an evil as its costliness." He urges on the suitors to study well the chapters of the Civil Procedure Code headed (1) 'Reference to Arbitration' and 'On Proceedings on Agreement of Arbitration.' We say ditto to it. The cost of litigation in our Civil Courts and specially in the Original Side of our High Courts where the Solicitors and Attorneys suck the life-blood of their clients by the length and costliness of their Bills, are simply ruinous, and our countrymen would do well if they refer their quarrels to arbitrators. The correspondent urges the necessity of appointing an additional barrister-judge to work off the arrears.

THE ENTRY of students at the London School of Medicine for Women this session numbers 16, of whom 12 have entered for the full course of medical training; three have taken Chemistry in preparation for the University of London examinations, and one is an amateur. Two scholarships have been awarded: one of £30 a year for three years to Miss Jessie Hunter, of Troon, and one of £50 a year for five years, with a view to medical training for India to Miss Sorby.

TWO INTERESTING founds of old coins have, the Lahore paper states, recently been made in the Hoshiarpur district of the Punjab. About six weeks ago, a Jat of a village called Sariyala, while planting out some mango trees, came upon an old earthen vessel of antique shape, in which was a cloth containing about five seers of old copper coins. The mouth of the *gharra* had been carefully plastered over, and the neck inverted. Vandal-like, the Jat broke up the *gharra* in his hurry to get out the treasure. On inspection these coins were found to belong to the rude currency of the old Græco-Bactrian kings, the successors of Alexander the Great. The workmanship is good, and the inscriptions bi-lingual: Greek on the obverse; Arian or Bactrian character on the reverse. The coins are those of Apollodotus, Eukratides, and Kadphises. Apollodotus ruled in the Punjab about 160 B. C., his kingdom extending north and west as far as Arachotia, the present Kandahar and Cabul. Eukratides ruled in Bactria and Northern Afghanistan, from about 180, to 165 B. C. The other find was also the result of an accident. A Rajput of Pamra, a village in the Siwalikas near the Jullundhur and Kangra Cart Road, was ploughing in his fields. His plough suddenly sank into the ground; and on extricating it he came on a small masonry pit or vault, in which were found some old jewellery and a pot containing copper coins. The coins bear inscriptions in the Pali characters: on the *obverse* a rude effigy of an armed horseman, and on the *reverse* a figure of a bull. These coins are very common over a great part of the Punjab, and represent the currency of the old Hindu kings of Cabul, a dynasty founded, we believe, by Raja Samanand Dev, the exact limits and extent of whose kingdom has not with any accuracy been defined.

FRANCE IS going to have another addition to her numerous structural beauties. A grand tomb is being erected over the grave of M. Thiers in the Cemetry of Pere-la-chaise at a cost of forty thousand pounds. This tomb, when finished, will be second only to that of Napoleon's at Invalides. But in her eagerness to perpetuate the memory of her brother-in-law in a better and more honorable way than by a funeral monument, Mdle Dosne is building a grand establishment which is to be a resort for literary men at Anteuil.

BEWARE of sham silver. A silver swindle has recently been successfully and profitably practised in England. In two cases where "silver" goods were pawned, tests were applied in accordance with the usual custom, and the base metal stood the ordeal. It is stated by experts that a composition is now used for these swindling acts that defies the test of acids.

IN THE course of an editorial note the *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—"It will be well if Lord Dufferin in going out bears in mind that there is a greater evil threatening India than the expansion of Russia, and that is the growth of Anglo Indian insubordination. To keep his own fellow countrymen—especially his non-official countrymen in order is now-a-days the task which makes the greatest demand upon the governing capacity of every Indian Viceroy. Lord Dufferin has immense advantages in his tact and popularity, and his unsuspected patriotism. The greater the courage and firmness which he ought to show in resisting pretensions which constitute, perhaps, the most serious danger at present threatening our rule in India."

SATURDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

THOSE TO WHOM Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's remarks about the estrangement of the Anglo-Indians from the natives seemed distasteful and unfounded may read with advantage the following which we cull from "From Sepoy to Subadar" as a corroboration of Mr. Blunt's remarks. The words which we quote come from an old subadar who joined the service of the Company Bahadur in 1830, and are approvingly cited by the author as a faithful picture of the relations which now subsist between a *Sepahi* and his superior European Officers. "The sahebs then could speak our language much better than they can now," he says, "and mixed more with us. The officers have now to pass, still they do not understand our language as well, although they have to read books. The only language they learn is the low language which they learn from their servants, and which is not fit to be spoken before gentlemen. In those days the sahebs often gave nautches to the regiment and attended all games; they had the men out

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with them while hunting, at least all that liked to go ; since then they seldom attend nautches, for their padre sahebs have told them it is wrong, and they have done, and still are doing, many things to estrange the saheb from the sepoy. When I was a sepoy, the Captain of my company would have some of his men at his house all day and talked to them. Of course many went with the intent of gaining something for themselves, but numbers went because they liked the saheb, who always treated them as if they were his own children. I am a very old man now," concludes the subadar impressively, "and my words are true. I have lived to see great changes in the saheb-log ; I now have seen that many officers only speak to their men when obliged, and evidently show that it is irksome to them, and try to get rid of them as soon as possible. One saheb told me that he never knew what to say. The sahebs always knew what to say, and how to say it, when I was young."

BESIDES its chief use as writing material, the ingenuity of Europe and America is turning paper as a useful material for the manufacture of bottles &c. A contemporary tells us that paper bottles are being manufactured in Paris, and these bottles "will prove of great use to travellers, on account of the little fear of breakages."

OUR APOLOGY is due to Babu Rajani Kant Gupta for not having been able to express our opinion so long on the second part of his History of the Sepoy War in Bengali. We were able to review favourably the first part of his history, and we have no reason to change our opinion on this occasion too. The second part fully keeps up the reputation of its predecessor in every way, the same happy style and the same masterly treatment of the subject is visible in every page of the new publication. The book when completed will form a valuable addition to the literature of the country. We hear the well known Pandita Rama Bai is translating the book into Marhathi.

IT IS stated that the Knighthood of the Star of India fallen vacant by the death of Sir George Harvey, K. C. S. I. will in all probability be conferred upon Sir James Fergusson, Bart. C. I. E. Governor of Bombay by way of reward for his Indian services.

LAST YEAR the Government of the North-West Provinces made a trifling profit of 59 lacs of rupees by the sale of stamps, and yet the Government of India does not see its way to lower the price of justice in this country.

DURING the week ending 6th December there were 267 deaths in the town, of which 18 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 104 from fever, 33 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents and the rest from other causes.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publications :—1. Chaitanya's Ethics, an Essay By Jogendra Chunder Ghose. 2. Prachar for Aghran 1291 B. E. 3. Open Letters to public persons on public questions By Shettjee Sahibjee, Esq., B. A. B. L.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

Cairo, Dec. 9.—Judgment has been delivered in the case brought by the French and Austrian Commissioners of the Public Debt against the Egyptian Government for appropriating the Sinking Fund, by which the Egyptian Government is declared liable to refund the amount suspended. The Egyptian Government have appealed against this decision.

Berlin, Dec. 9.—The Committee appointed by the West African Conferance has approved of the freedom of navigation of the Congo. International control will be confined only to the Congo, whilst England will have the control of the lower Niger, and France the control of the upper.

Washington, December 10.— It is considered here that the present Congress is not likely to deal with the question of the proposed suspension of the Silver coinage for three years.

London, December 11.—It is reported that Earl Granville has announced that he has abandoned all endeavours to mediate between France and China.

Paris, Dec. 11.—In his speech to the Senate to-day, M. Ferry further said that the attitude of the Chinese Government had defeated the efforts of Earl Granville to mediate between France and China, and that it was now time to close the negociation, and that it was the intention of the Government to pursue energetic measures.

Paris, Dec. 11.—The Senate has approved the vote of credit of forty-three million francs on account of the Tonquin expedition. M. Ferry, in addressing the Senate in connexion therewith, promised that immediate action would be taken.

Cairo, Dec. 11.—Austria, France, and Italy support the claims of Germany and Russia to be represented at the Caisse of Public Debt.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1884.

THE ADDRESSES.

THE language of valedictory addresses is from the nature of things fulsome, and not intended for critical examination. In Oriental countries, in India specially, it pertains, moreover, of the hyperbole to such an unmitigated extent that to the soberminded it serves only as matter for a smile. And when, as in the present instance of Lord Ripon's retirement from office, literary effusions pour forth with the profusion of lava from a large vulcano in uncommon activity, it is hopeless to take note of them. A small weekly paper like ours cannot possibly make room for such addresses, much less notice them in detail. Bearing in mind, however, the high excitement which prevails among a certain section, and that the most intelligent of the community, we feel bound, for the information of our mofussil readers, to supply a list of the principal addresses which have been presented to the retiring Viceroy in and about Calcutta. The first in order of date is the address of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. It very properly avoids political and disputable matters, and dwells on the encouragement given to Municipal Government by the people, but sums up by making out Lord Ripon to be a second Canning.

The words are: "Your name will henceforth live in the hearts of India and its people linked with those of Bentinck and Canning." This reminds us of an essay in the *Calcutta Review* in which the writer (a native) rounded his period with the remarkable phrase "a Howard or a Hare." Dr. Duff, then the editor of that quarterly, unable to swallow this flourish of rhetoric, described it as the "acme of anticlimax." Lord Ripon has been of late feasting largely on hyperbole, but even to him the comparison did not seem quite appropriate, and he mildly disowned his claim to the honors of a Canning.

The next in order is the address of the British Indian Association. It is a very modest affair, totally devoid of oriental imagery. Guarded in every sentence, and avoiding the superlative degree of comparsion with studious care, it reads more like the composition of a Norseman than that of a native of the Torrid Zone as it unquestionably is. It eschews all attempts to review the measures of Lord Ripon's administration, relegating the duty to history, which will, it says, "in the fulness of time, pronounce its verdict upon them." The substance of the address is contained in its 3rd and 5th paras. They run thus: "We feel, nevertheless, that, when Your Excellency is about to retire from our country, it is incumbent on us to give expression to the sentiments of respect and esteem we entertain for Your Excellency and to our humble but heartfelt appreciation of the endeavours which Your Excellency has made to encourage native merit, to advance the material prosperity of the country, to extend the benefits of education among all classes of the people, and to re-establish in its plenitude the freedom of the native Press. The noble sentiments which have actuated Your Excellency in dealing with complicated questions touching the well-being of the people, the spirit which Your Lordship has displayed under trying circumstances, and the generous sympathy which Your Excellency has shown for our countrymen, have greatly endeared your name to us, and we feel deeply grateful for Your Excellency's philanthropic exertions to ameliorate our political condition as a people." This is as good a summary as could well be made out in two short sentences, and we like it the more because it is modest enough. The givers of the address appreciate the "endeavours" and "exertions" made, and judiciously avoid recounting the fruits thereof. Lord Ripon's reply was hearty and appreciative of the services of the British Indian Association. He said:

I can assure you that I am strongly convinced of the value of Associations such as yours, especially in a country like India, where representative institutions do not exist, for it seems to me that where these instiutions are not available, it is of special value to the Government that by the criticisms of the press on the one hand and by public Associations like yours on the other, they should have the means of ascertaining the views of the public upon the various measures administrative and judicial, which they may bring forward as being the solid sentiments of the different classes of the community and the views of the various sections of that community. I, gentlemen, for my part can truly say that I have always, since I have held the office of Viceroy, given great attention to the opinions expressed by the British Indian Association upon public questions. It was not to be expected, gentlemen, that Government should always agree with the views of any particular Association nor in my opinion desired that any such important Association as yours should always be led to express its approval of measures because the natural conclusion from that would be that you were clearly desirous of giving your opinion in favour of all administrative proposals instead of exercising, as you ought to, that opinion in the public interest, and to exercise it independently and with discriminating criticism. Therefore I have always rejoiced to find your opinion given in a moderate and reasonable manner.

The givers of the address felt it their duty, in faithful allegiance to truth and history, to put in a qualifying clause to their words expressing thanks, and the happy turn they have given to it is certainly ingenious. They say: "It has been our misfortune to differ in opinion from Your Excellency's Government with regard to certain measures initiated during Your Lordship's administration, vitally affecting the well-being of the people, and their legal status in their native land. We deplore also the circumstances which have compelled us to make repeated representations to the Supreme Government of the injuries which threaten us in the Bill relating to property in land and the adjustment of relations between landlord and tenant in these provinces. We have made them in the confidence of obtaining that justice which the British Government has taught us to expect from the benign rule of our august Sovereign. The subject is still under the consideration of Your Excellency's Government. Bearing in mind the high consideration which Your Excellency has generously shown us by permitting us to nominate a representative from our body to serve as a member of Your Excellency's Legislative Council, we fondly cherish the hope to find that our humble prayer will not have been made in vain." Lord Ripon could not but take note of this, and the reply he gave to it is certainly as happy as the manner in which the voice of dissent was worked in, and we cannot resist the temptation of quoting it here:

I can assure you, gentlemen, that I fully understand that by coming here to-day and by the other marks of your sympathy with the general lines of the policy of my administration which you have shown by your address, or which individual members of your body may display, you do not in the slightest degree imply that you waive any of the objections either to the Bengal Tenancy Bill which you have mentioned in your address or to any other measures of the Government from which you may have dissented at any time. I can quite understand and appreciate that, and this would not be in any respect a suitable occasion for me to express any opinion upon the many complicated and difficult questions connected with land tenure in Bengal. That subject must now be in the hands of my successor, who I am confident will deal with it in a just and enlightened spirit. Gentlemen, I may perhaps be permitted to say that in regard to that Bill of which you have spoken, I at all events may claim to have shown an earnest desire to afford to those who are interested in that measure ample opportunities for considering the proposals which have been made, and that I have displayed no inclination whatever to hurry the Bill through the Council, and further, as you remark in your address, I took what seemed to me to be the best course to secure that the interests of the landholders of Bengal should be ably and adequately represented in the Legislative Council, and in consultation with you as representing their interests I appinted my lamented friend, the late Mr. Kristo Das Pal, to a seat in that Council, and when he was taken from us I adopted the same course in respect of that proposal when I selected to succeed him a gentleman so well qualified in every respect to represent your interests in that Council by his large experience of agricultural affairs and intimate knowledge of the Land Laws as Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, and gentlemen, beyond that, desiring that the more separate interests of Behar should be duly represented in the Legislative Council, I invited my friend the Maharajah of Durbhunga to take a seat there, and to represent those interests which by his large territorial possessions and by his general position he was so qualified to represent.

His Lordship took the occasion to say a few words with reference to our late lamented predecessor, which were as graceful as they will be

gratifying to our readers. "Gentlemen," he said, "I have mentioned the name of the late Rai Kristodas Pal to-day, and I must avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep regret, which I am sure is shared by every one here present, of the untimely death of that remarkable man who by his talents, by his eloquence, and by his public spirit gained for himself a high place in the esteem and respect of men of all classes and opinions, and before whom we had hoped there lay many long years of usefulness and public service. But, gentlemen, it pleased God to ordain otherwise, and I can therefore only on this occasion join with you in lamenting the loss of one whose assistance to the Government was so valuable, and for the loss of whom his country feels so much." The last three paras. of the address contain the usual expression of a hope that His Lordship will continue to take an interest in the affairs of this country, of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and prayer for his Lordship's long life and happiness.

The third was an address from theNativePress. The document seems to have been got up in a hurry, and was wanting in that compactness and careful balancing of words and expressions which such documents ought to have. In one place it thus describes the duties of the Press: "We are the appointed critics of the measures of Government and of the conduct of officials. To criticize and to censure is our function. We are, as has been remarked by a great authority, a Parliament always in Session. We are indeed something more: we form Her Majesty's Opposition in India." Lord Ripon pounced upon it as a text for a smart lecture:

The first aim of Press criticism should not be to be smart or brilliant, or incisive, but to just. I agree with you when you say in your address that it is your function to criticise, and I hold that it is your duty honestly and fearlessly to criticise the march of public affairs, and the conduct of public men. But you seem to me—if you will pardon me for saying so—to lower your true position when you seem to imply that the criticism which you are to exercise, is to be mainly a criticism of censure. You are entitled and you are bound to censure what is blameworthy, but you are, in my judgment, no less bound to accord your praise, where praise is due. Indiscriminate censure fails to attain its own object, because it comes in the end to be treated with indifference by those against whom it is directed; but just criticism is always weighty. Gentlemen, it seems to me that the duties of the press in India are not altogether the same as those of the Press in England, just as the circumstances of this country differ in many respects from those which exist in Great Britain. In England, where party Government, with all its advantages and all its drawbacks exists, it is the special function of the journals of the opposition to criticise the conduct of the Government, and to pick every hole that they possibly can in their proceedings—a function which they discharge with great zeal, if not always, with great justice.

But the Government have there the newspapers of their own party to turn to, and have, therefore, ample means of securing that their policy shall be rightly represented to the public, and that their measures shall be defended in the Press. In India, however, the Government is not in so favourable a position in this respect as in England. We have not in this country those means, to which I have adverted, of placing our policy in its true light before the public, and therefore it seems to me that we have a right to ask of the Press that they should exercise a more cautious, moderate, and discriminating judgment in dealing with the measures which come under their observation than might be necessary under other circumstances. Gentlemen, I am, at all events free to say this, because in a couple of days more I shall have ceased to be connected with the Government of India, and because, personally, I have very much to thank you for: and I am but using in these remarks the freedom of an earnest friend of the Press, to impress upon you the great duty which has been imposed upon you by the liberty which has been restored to you, to deal with public, and, above all, with personal questions in that just and moderate spirit which will always give force to your criticisms, and which will command the respect of your opponents.

This is not the place to discuss the bearings of the issue raised. But we cannot help thinking that Lord Ripon should have been the last person to tax the Native Press for being niggardly of praise. No man in India has had more praise showered on him by the Native Press than his Lordship, and he, at least, should have been satisfied with the surfeit instead of complaining of death. The idea of freedom, subject to the condition of moderate censure, and abundance of praise revocable at the slightest default is inconsistent with our ideas of freedom. It is freedom working with the sword of Damocles hanging over the head. That is about the freedom which flourishes in the dominion of the white Czar. We fancy Lord Ripon thought that the Anglo-Indian Press worked under this system of freedom and was particularly moderate in its tone, when it reviewed his Lordship's Ilbert Bill policy. But let that pass. We hope and trust the lecture will be carefully stored in the memory of our native brethren. It has the merit of being fatherly, and sincere, and it is sure to do good if it be dutifully followed.

The next in order comes the address of the Mahomedan Literary Association, and along with it were presented addresses from the Mahomedan Literary Society, from the Central Mahomedan National Association, from the representatives of the Vernacular Press, and from deputations from Bhaugulpore, Burdwan, Bally, Hooghly, Serampore and Naihatty. Most of these have not yet been published, but from Lord Ripon's reply it appears that they are all colourless; they simply iterate and reiterate what has been already so often said in the North West and other previous addresses. These call for no remarks. The last, but by no means the least on our list is the address from the Ripon Reception and Memorial Committee. It was adopted at a very largely attended meeting held in the Town Hall on Thursday last and amidst a great deal of speechification with just a touch of the Thersites here and there. Unlike the British Indianists the Receptionists have boldly anticipated the verdict of history, and trotted out all the leading acts of Lord Ripon's administration. Everything has been transmuted by an ingenious process of hocus-pocus into an "honor" and there is no figure-card in the pack. This is as it should be. When a thing has to be done, it is well to do it without a flaw. Hafiz in the enthusiasm of his love offered to give away the two wealthy cities of Samarcand and Bokhara for only the mole on the cheek of his mistress. Lord Ripon's reply is equally discursive, but thoroughly genial and gracious. This is all very well, and let us say in the words of the immortal bard, "all's well that ends well."

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The presumption clauses of the Revised Tenancy Bill are one of its most conspicuous features. Section 64 evolves a presumption of fixity of rent as a condition of a tenure or holding from payment at a uniform rate for twenty years before the institution of a suit for enhancement. The Government of Bengal in reviewing the opinions on the Bill arrive at the conclusion that the weight of evidence is in favor of the retention of the rule and would only slightly shift the starting point of the statutory period. It may perhaps be of some interest to endeavour to give not merely a quantitative but also a qualitative analysis of this evidence in order to enable the public to judge of the merits of the controversy. Perhaps it will be conceded that the attempt to control the incidence of the onus of proof by statute ought to be justified by the strongest necessity and proved failure of justice which demands such an exceptional remedy. The 4th Section of the Act of 1859 was probably passed under the influence of some such feeling, but since 1859 the tenants have certainly learnt to value as their most important muniments of title their rent receipts, and generally speaking in the majority of estates the system of granting printed receipts has been introduced; even supposing, therefore, that the history of relation between landlord and tenant anterior to 1859 justified the enactment of the rule embodied in Section 4 of Act X., it would be a grave question whether the altered circumstances which have been the growth of a quarter of century still render the continuance of that rule on the statute book an absolute necessity. The matter briefly stands thus. The legislature in 1859 said to the tenant: "We find you are required to prove that your rent has remained stationary from 1793, and that it is impossible for you to do so by reason of the difficulties which surround your situation. Well, we would, as an indulgence, presume but not conclusively that your rent has remained unchanged since the Permanent Settlement, if you can prove that it has not been changed for the last twenty years." Thus forewarned the tenant was impressed with the necessity of the preservation of his receipts for a period of two decades and a half. We may safely conclude that the generality of the peasantry of Bengal and Behar are not only fully alive to the importance of the conditions under which they could keep their landlords at bay in the matter of enhancement but that they have also acted up to those conditions and are able to substantiate their pleas in the courts of law. Under such circumstances the 64th Section of the Bill is a grave injustice to the landed interest, and that injustice has been made, still more galling by adopting the institution of a suit as the terminus of the twenty years. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor considers his recommendation to count this period from before passing of the Bill as a valuable concession to zemindars, but we earnestly submit that rightly considered it could never be treated by any impartial critic as such. The fact is the reported cases before 1859 which embody the authorized interpretations of the landlaws of the country by the highest tribunals laid down as an accepted proposition of law that fixity of rent could only attach to a tenure, if it existed at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and if its rent remained constant and invariable since then; that was the rule and the law of 1859 sought for the first time to graft an exception upon the rule as a concession to the tenants. Such being the case we are utterly at a loss to concieve how His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor could ever fairly consider a change in the mode of operation of the rule as a favor shewn to the unfortunate landholders. The Bill proposed Prussic acid and the Government of Bengal gelferously substitutes morphia.

As to the opinions on the justice of the provision we will invite the attention of our readers in the first instance to those expressed by the officers of the judicial administration. Syed Moazem Hussein, who, after a distinguished career and after having attained to the highest rank on the Bench of the Muffusil Small Cause Court, has so honorably retired from the service, says on this subject: "The retention of twenty years presumption rule (Section 64 Sub-Section 62) is no longer necessary in these days since the passing of Act X. of 1859. Every ryot is expected to be prepared with 20 years rent receipts and shift the onus on the Zemindar, who is thereby placed at a greatly disadvantageous position having to prove his case by the production of collection papers from the time of the Permanent Settlement which they might be at a loss to preserve. If the court disbelieve them, there is no means left to rebut the presumption; the rule however goes very harshly against those Proprietors, who have shewn forbearance particularly towards certain classes of landowners such as widows, minors, and auction purchasers." Babu Sreenath Roy, the present able Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court writes: "In cases of enhancement the question of the nature of the holding would invariably be put in issue and the twenty years' presumption in favor of the tenant would be too strong for the zemindar to overcome. True, this rule has been in force for the last quarter of a century, but experience tells us that there was scarcely a case of enhancement in which the plea of uniformity of rent for twenty years was not taken up among others. If the present Bill passes into law without modifications the natural consequence of this provision, as well as of certain others, I have stated elsewhere, would be that measures wile not be wanting to vary the rents or to concoct evidence to that effect, and nobody would now rest content in consequence of the disputes and the litigation which would ensue."

Of the Subordinate Judges, Babu Aghorenath Ghose, the Subordinate Judge of Tipperah, remarks that "the retention of the 20 years' presumption is not so necessary now as it was in 1859. Under

the present state of things the best course that may be adopted is to give the old tenure-holders and ryots the last opportunity of taking advantage of the presumption within a certain prescribed period within which they may be allowed to register their holdings."

Babu Bhagwan Chandra Chakrabarti, the Sub-Judge of Khoolna says, "The twenty years presumption the creation of Act X. has as far as my experience goes, worked to the great detriment of the zemindars." Babu Nuffer Chunder Bhutto, who so ably filled the Bench of the metropolitan district of 24-Pergunnahs observes: "The 20 years' presumption, indeed, works injuriously especially as against auction purchasers, since the passing of Act X. of 1859, it is now nearly 25 years, so that the owner of a holding that was created even a few years of the passing of that Act may now claim the presumption. In order to obviate this absurdity the period should be increased to, say, 30 years, so that it may be put beyond all doubt that the holding was in existence at least some time before the passing of that Act."

Amongst the Munsiffs the Munsiff of Dinagepur gives the following opinion, "In Enhancement case suits the presumption is generally and almost invariably pleaded. It is often disputed though not as often rebutted." Mr. Garret, the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, the highest law officer and the responsible adviser of the Government of Bengal records:

"I think the time has come when the 20 years' presumption rule requires some amendment, as I am convinced it is yearly becoming more divergent from the actual state of facts. In 1859 it was perhaps a fair presumption. Zemindary affairs were then very loosely managed, enhancements were less common because irregular contributions of all sorts could be more safely levied, and on the whole, it was not then unreasonable to presume that if a ryot could prove that he had paid rent at an uniform rate for 20 years, that he had held land at that rate from the date of the Permanent Settlement. It was, moreover, far more difficult for a ryot to prove an uniform holding of 20 years, than it is at the present time. It is, however, a very difficult thing to say that a person who in 1884 can prove that he has held at an uniform rate since 1864, should be entitled to have it presumed that he had held at that rate since the time of the Permanent Settlement. I think myself that it would be no more than strict justice to the zemindars to sweep away the presumption altogether"

Mr. Tweedie, the District Judge of Shahabad says "the presumption" that is 'the presumption deduced from uniform payment of rent for 20 years' "becomes year by year less likely to be true and probable truth is the only justification for a legal presumption." Mr. Worgan the District Judge of Cuttack says "as regards the retention in its present form of the 20 years presumption rule there seems to be force in what Rai Kristodas Pal says as to the effect of doing so on the more moderate landlords."

We see thus that of the four District Judges whose opinions are published, two are for doing away with the Presumption. And the Legal Remembrancer concurs with the two of the most distinguished Small Cause Court Judges who had large experience on the Original and Appellate Benches of Districts and two Subordinate Judges are arrayed on the same side while the views entertained by His Lordship the Chief Justice although not enunciated expressly on the subject in question may fairly be inferred from his remarks on the cognate Presumption about settled rayats. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor cites the opinions of the Divisional conferences, but these were composed of officers of the fiscal administration who had never tried a single case between landlord and tenant. The testimony of these gentlemen as experts is simply valueless and His Honor might have as well asked the Honorable Members of the Board of Revenue to sit as a jury in a case of collision at sea.

PAINFUL AUDACITY.

DR. PAYNE is well known to the Calcutta public as a fashionable consulting physician. His appearence may not enable us to realise the ideal of the novelist's consulting physician —a grave elderly gentleman, with a big watch, heavy spectacles with circular pebbles, and a stout gold-headed cane; but for all that, he has been a consulting physician to the late Viceroy for a few days, to several Lieutenant-Governors, and to other officers of high standing. He is noted, too, as a high authority on scientific matters. He may not have written any book to throw new light on science, but his friends say, as friends usually say in such cases, that he would have revolutionised the whole course of science had he published the results of his original researches. Certain it is that he has been a great favourite in official circles, and more offices have been showered on him at a time than what any three men could take care of. In short, he was the greatest pluralist. Nor has his pen been idle, though he has written no books. Reports, minutes, memoranda, and official correspondence flowed from his pen with a fatal facility. None, who had occasion to read his writings, can be unaware of their prominent characteristics. A beating of the wind, fuming and frothing, bumping and thumping, flashing and splashing, mark them as peculiarly his own. It was, therefore, not without some curiosity that we opened the papers the other morning to read his deposition before the Section 28 Commission. We had promised ourselves a treat, but we were disappointed. None of the peculiarities we have noticed above were manifest in the published report, except, perhaps, that peculiarity, which is implied by the old saying: "When I ope my mouth, let no dog bark." What he said was all his opinions, but he had no scientific data for the formation of such opinions. At times they were only "feelings" and not even "opinions." Foul tanks, he holds, are the "instruments" of cholera, and when his attention is called to the fact that cholera prevailed vigorously in those Wards in which there are no foul tanks, and that the disease was scarcely noticed where there are many foul tanks, he slipped from between the two horns of the dilemma, by saying that there were many causes of the disease. His disingenuousness was equally prominent in most of his other replies; but we have no space at our command to notice them. We cannot, however, avoid pointing out a psychological peculiarity that has struck us as remarkable. We always thought, and most people think with us, that genius is allied to good memory. But this seems not to be the case in regard to Dr. Payne. He is unquestionably a shining light in the medical profession, but his memory seems, at least it appeared during his examination, to be peculiarly at fault in connection with every troublesome question. He did not exactly repeat Bergami's noted reply to most questions at the trial of Queen Caroline, 'non me recordo;" but his replies came to very much the same thing. For instance, he said, "I have never heard a word said about the nuisance caused by materials used in filling them, (foul tanks,)" which implies that he had totally forgotten Mr. Beeby's case in which he had to appear before the Police Court. Again, "I never heard of any serious illness resulting from tanks being filled up in this way." As a matter of fact, he must have heard that there were some deaths in Sookea's Street, owing to the filling up of a tank there with street refuse, the closing of the Metropolitan College in that Street on account of the nuisance, and the action taken by the Municipality by stopping the filling-up process. The remark, "during my administration, they (foul tanks) were never filled up by refuse" has too much of the *ad captandum* to meet with the assent of the native inhabitants of the town. In fact in another place he himself adds, "I believe that, from carelessness, tanks were filled up with refuse very much more than they had been." The remark "I don't remember whether the Lieutenant-Governor condemned my action as injudicious," is more moderate, at least memory is the culprit in this case, and we wonder it betrayed him to such an extent. His relation with the Commissioners was of the most inharmonious kind possible. He was appointed a Commissioner, and at the very first meeting of the Corporation, his speech was so ungracious that he was immediately taken severely to task for it. Ill-feeling was more prominent at the next meeting, and some of the talking Commissioners so unmercifully exposed the hollowness of his science and of his theories that he found it expedient to resign his seat, and confine himself to the Health-Officer's desk, whence he could fire his shots without being called upon to make an immediate reply, or to submit himself to a cross examination. His reports, however, were severely animadverted upon from time to time, and the matter was thus noticed by Government in its resolution on the Administration Report for 1876:

Mr. Elen would have wished that the tone (of the Health Officer's Calcutta report) were more moderate and conciliatory, for he is persuaded that to make sanitation efficient in Calcutta the people of the city must be led, and not driven, into co-operation with the Sanitary Department. Dr. Payne should bear in mind that one case in which native society is induced by conviction to adopt a sanitary theory is worth hundreds of cases in which they are pressed into submitting to reforms of the benefits of which they are not satisfied. The Sanitary Officer must remember that the principles and theories which to him seem so obvious and so indisputable have not even yet received practical acceptation in many countries in a much more advanced condition of social progress than India, and that more is to be gained by patiently and gently endeavouring to establish the soundness of these theories by practical results than by hard language in respect of those who are not prepared to accept at once the conclusions at which he may have arrived after many years of hard study of the whole subject. In some of the finest cities in civilized Europe, with every appliance and convenience for sanitary improvement available, there are streets, lanes, and houses whose description, if faithfully given, would throw into the shade the vivid pictures of the filth of Calcutta so graphically drawn by Dr. Payne.

No real good is to be gained by laying before the people, quarter after quarter, in a formal report, violent denunciations of their habits of life. What the Municipality should do is to bring within the reach of the people fresh pure water and efficient drainage, and by showing them by practical experience the beneficial results of allowing dirty water tanks to be filled in. Dr. Payne's own report bears the most conclusive evidence that the people are perfectly ready to use pure water when they can get it, and that they are quite open to conviction in respect to the filling in of impure tanks. The people must have some water, and if the Municipality do not supply them with a sufficiency of pure water, they are driven to the use of that which is impure. The blame attaches to the Municipality, not to the people, who pay water-rates, but do not get water. In describing the effect of the rainfall on the public health, Dr. Payne says:—"The great demand for good water, and the widespread use of it in private houses, led to its being stopped in hours of great need among the labouring people, who were driven back to the dirty tanks for their supply: these are the classes among whom cholera now remains." It is clear from this that a strong demand for pure water does exist among even the lowest classes of natives, and that it is only when this supply was shut off by the Municipal Corporation that they were driven back to the use of foul tanks, with the result of an outbreak of cholera. It is difficult to conceive a greater reproach to the Municipal administration than the fact that while the streets of the wealthy quarters of the town are watered with filtered water, the supply of the poor was stopped, and they were driven to the use of what the Sanitary Commissioner describes as excrement and water. Dr. Payne has asserted of the water-supply by pipes that "its benefits were so keenly appreciated that the people generally, though doubtless gradually, resorted to the hydrants, which were in every neighbourhood within moderate distance". The people of the suburbs of all classes are described as "carrying hydrant water to some distance for drinking and cooking use." "The demand for pure water," he goes on to say, "has rapidly outgrown expectation and provision, and the desire to extend its benefits more widely has led to their being curtailed in quarters where at first there was no restriction. Reckless waste also on the part of the people has brought further necessity for limiting pressure as the only means of arresting it. That this limitation has worked very perniciously on the public health cannot, I fear, be doubted, for many people have been driven for personal and other ablution to the filthy stagnant pools of sewage called tanks."

"To those who live beyond reach of the river, and have to labour through the day, there has been nothing better available in the evening over a large portion of the town than the poisonous contents of these tanks." Surely this is a state of things for which the Municipality, and not the rate-payers, are to blame. When people are driven to drink sewage by the neglect to supply them with water, it seems to be adding insult to injury to describe them as revelling in sewage and drinking excrement and water as a matter of taste and choice. It is just as unreasonable as it is to describe the people, in another part of the report, as being unprovided with the most ordinary means and appliances of cleanly life, and then because their habitations and neighbourhoods are dirty, to accuse them of "preferring disease to discipline." The one thing which is established, and this is most clearly established in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, is that the state of mortality in the town of Calcutta is most seriously affected by the insufficient supply of pure water now available to the people; and he is satisfied that it is the first duty of the Municipal Corporation to take measures to improve their supply.

Rumour at the time had it that on reading these remarks Dr. Payne called on the Lieutenant-Governor, and tendered his resignation. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, did not feel the necessity for a resignation, if the Doctor would manage to work smoothly with the Commissioners. Matters, however, did not mend, and certain articles in the *Englishman* denouncing "blatant Babus" were generally believed to have proceeded from Dr. Payne's pen. Dr. Payne denied the authorship, and we are bound to accept his denial. Rumour is a lying jade, and though "Boswell's Bear" somewhere laid down the doctrine that a man who writes anonymously commits no sin by denying the authorship of his anonymous writings, we do not mind it. Anyhow in the next Resolution of Government on the Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality, for 1877, we read the following:

"The Lieutenant-Governor has again observed with regret that there has been a want of harmony between the Commissioners and the Health Officer—a want which greatly impedes the work of sanitation, and has given rise to much unpleasant discussion. There is nothing to be gained by entering into the details of the disputes, but the action of the Health Officer in issuing notices on the proprietors of all open tanks was injudicious, and the notices seem to have been issued under some misapprehension of the law.

As Dr. Payne depended on his memory and we are consulting books, we are bound to accept the theory that the contradiction is the result only of forgetfulness, however audacious it may appear. We must bring the same theory to bear upon another very startling statement, though in that instance the shield of memory has been disowned. Dr. Payne is positive. He says: "I know that Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. wrote a memorandum on the receipt of my report on the 3rd quarter of 1878, which controverted my views on the subject of tank-filling, and that it was sent to me for report. I can't remember with what particular passage of my report that memorandum was connected. I remember that I returned the memorandum to the Chairman of the Corporation with a letter in which I discussed the points raised." This was, however, very delicate ground, and feeling his footing to be insecure, he turned round and said: "but" (addressing Mr. Beverley,) "really I must ask permission to inquire what has this to do with the subject of this inquiry." (To Mr. Cotton.) "I don't remember that Mr. Souttar declined to lay my letter before the Commissioners." The two most prominent facts in these replies are, (1) that Dr. Payne had in his reply "discussed the points raised" by Dr. Mitra; and (2) that he did not remember that Mr. Souttar had declined to lay Dr. Payne's letter before the Commissioners. How treacherous Dr. Payne's memory has been in these instances will be best illustrated by the two following letters, which we publish for the delectation of our readers, and as choice specimens of official subordination, and gentlemanly sense of courtesy. The first, which, according to the reply, "discussed the points" raised by Dr. Mitra, runs thus:

With Secretary's Memo. No. 3489 dated 31st December, I received copy of a minute by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra on my report for 3rd quarter of 1878. I was not called upon to report upon this paper in the Memo. I am now in receipt of Secretary's Memo. No. 280, dated this day, (3rd January) informing me that consideration of my 4th quarterly report for 1878 is delayed till "the report in question is submitted," from which I learn that I am required to report on the minute above-mentioned.

I venture to think that the Resolution of the Commissioners under which this paper was referred to me for report must have been passed under a misapprehension. I presented to the Commissioners my views on the questions discussed and the grounds of them in my 3rd report. Had I seen any reason either in the minute or elsewhere to alter those views, I should have written to that effect in the succeeding report to avoid misleading the Commissioners. Whether my views shall be accepted or rejected is a matter which is absolutely within the discretion of the Commissioners, but I submit that it is no part of my duty to enter into official controversy on technical questions with a member of the Corporation in the position held by the author of this paper. I am, of course, prepared to discuss any point in my reports with the Town Council with an appointed Committee, or in any legitimate manner, but not to furnish written reports on the opinions of individual members of the Commission.

Apart from this it would be quite impossible for me at the present time to furnish a detailed exposition of the errors which are natural under the circumstances, and have led to the conclusions presented in the minute. The last quarterly report has only just now been issued, and calls have been made and reiterated for the early production of the annual report—a work of much time and labor to all concerned.

The plea that Dr. Payne "was not bound to furnish written reports on the opinions of individual members of the Commission" is the merest subterfuge, for it was the Town Council which called upon him to furnish a report, and not an individual member. This was the letter which Mr. Souttar declined to lay before the Commissioners, and to prevent a scandal begged Dr. Payne to withdraw it. He declined to do so, and aggravated his offence by writing the following:

In my letter No 63 of the 3rd instant despatched yesterday, I stated my reasons for not complying with the request of the Commissioners that I should report on a minute by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra referred to me. I beg now to add my opinion that that minute ought not to have been forwarded to me, and to return to the Commissioners herewith the two copies I have received.

The tone and language of the minute throughout are such that it would not be suffered to pass through the hands of any transmitting officer in the public service, but the cause of my present action lies in para. 36, wherein Dr. Rajendralala Mitra charges me with misuse of private correspondence. That his statement is absolutely untrue, I hope I need not say. Interpreted by the words used at the Town Hall on 11th November last, it is exceedingly offensive as well as untrue, and on this account the paper is not allowed to remain in my Office.

I return the minute for such further disposal as the Commissioners may think it merits, in the belief that had the author's words been noticed by them before they passed their Resolution, the document would not have been considered fit for official reference.

We have not space at command to reproduce here Dr. Mitra's Memorandum. It extends to 43 paras. and would fill several columns of our paper. We must, however, take leave to quote here para. 36 of it, which Dr. Payne, with all the vigor of Bombastes Furioso, denounces as the most offensive. It is very closely argued, and quite fatal to Dr. Payne's theories; at the same time it is so moderate that the most punctilious critic would fail to perceive that its tone and language are other than thoroughly official and courteous. It is long, but it will repay perusal at the present crisis.

To subtract from the weight of the passages quoted by the Commissioners from the writings of the Army Sanitary Commission, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and Drs. Lewis and Cunningham, the Health Officer has produced two private letters from Dr. J. W. M. Cunningham and Dr. D. Cunningham. These, however, do not at all bear on the question. There is not a syllable in them to show that their writers had changed their opinions, and accepted the water theory. They simply iterate the position that foul tanks are objectionable, and should be filled up, a position which no one has questioned and no sane man will deny. In producing these letters the Health Officer has, of course unwittingly, diverted public attention from the question at issue to a very different one.

That his opinion regarding cholera causation and that of the authorities quoted are diametrically opposite, must be well known to those who have read their writings. It is, nevertheless, desirable to place a few passages in parallel columns to show how they stand.

HEALTH OFFICER.	ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION.
"If there be a point in the accepted history of cholera causation which more than others derives forcible illustration from the events of the past quarter, it is the influence of filthy water." The inference that cholera proceeds from foul water "may be regarded as little less than an inductive truth."	"The very obvious conclusion which follows from them (the facts given) is that the purest water by itself cannot be relied on as a prohibition from cholera, and hence there must have been some other agency at work besides impure water causing nearly 70 per cent of the cholera deaths in Bombay in 1876."
	SANITARY COMMISSIONER.
	"There is no instance in the whole course of last year's epidemic in which any special severity of the disease among any particular Section of the community can be associated with the use of a particular water used by that section."
	DRS LEWIS AND CUNNINGHAM.
"Nowhere has there been a threatened outbreak without the presence and the use of filthy water; nor has there been a single example of the removal of the water which has not been followed by the arrest of the disease."	"This theory also fails to explain the phenomena of seasonal fluctuation in prevalence or to give any support to them."
	SANITARY COMMISSIONER.
	"In the whole course of the epidemic there is not a single instance in which the cessation of the disease can be attributed to the disuse of any particular water. At Cawnpore it was said that the shutting up of wells was attended with benefit, but there are no facts to support this conclusion. At Gujranwalla, as already stated, it was supposed that an outbreak of five cases had been stopped by closing a well, but in this very village sometime after another outbreak of four cases occurred, no well was closed, and the disease ceased just as suddenly as it had done before, an illustration of how dangerous it is to connect two events together as standing in the relation of cause and effect without larger and very precise evidence."

A "threatened outbreak," I presume, means a solitary case or two which, the Health Officer apprehended, would be followed by others, and as the apprehension was based on a false premiss, the "good working theory," the evidence was by no means so precise as the Sanitary Commissioner requires. But these arguments apart, it is perfectly clear that that which the Health Officer accepts as an "inductive truth," is entirely repudiated by others whose opinion claims the highest consideration.

It was not a matter of wonder that such mutual feeling should have resulted in the reduction of Dr. Payne's salary. It is not necessary here to inquire which party was most at fault. Suffice it for our purpose that Dr. Payne and the Commissioners were on very antagonistic terms, and if since then Dr. Payne has consistently and persistently done every thing in his power to injure the Calcutta Corporation, he cannot claim any consideration from the public as a disinterested witness. It would, perhaps, be improper to say, even with the evidence above cited, that a gentleman in Dr. Payne's position would deliberately denounce the Corporation solely to vent his spleen, and we do not care to say so. But there is such a thing as unconscious cerebration, and no man can claim to be above that influence. At any rate no court of law would unhesitatingly accept the deposition of a witness who came up with such antecedents. We repeat, what we said last week: Dr. Payne would have consulted his reputation best if he had declined to appear as a witness. No one has strengthened the hands of the Corporation so well, as he has done by his evidence.

THE NEW SCANDAL.

WE had occasion in our last issue to advert to a scandal which has been created by an unseemly dispute between Mr. Beverley and Mr. Cotton. We were under the impression then that the matter would be hushed up, and the public would be spared the painful details regarding it. Certain papers, on the subject, however, have

been published, and in the interest of justice and fair-play we feel bound to notice them. The first paper is a Memorandum by Mr. Beverley, and it recalls to mind a similar document from his pen, which we happened to see a few years ago. At that time Mr. Beverley was at the head of the Municipal Office, and on one occasion the Commissioners, at a meeting, decided something against his wish. This was done at the moment without any protest, or objection, or plea of illegality on his part. The matter concerned was a mere trifle, and every body forgot it soon after it was decided. Mr. Beverley, however, ruminated over it for a whole night, and at last brought forth a Memo. to the effect that the Commissioners' action was *ultra vires*, and placed it on the records "confidentially," without giving the Commissioners an opportunity to discuss it. Forty-four Commissioners resented this "confidential" business, and insisted upon the Memo. being brought up before a public meeting for discussion, or withdrawn from the records. Mr. Beverley found it expedient to adopt the second branch of the alternative. The case now under notice is on all fours with the former. As a judicial officer of many years' standing, a Judge of the High Court, and President of the Sanitary Commission, it was Mr. Beverley's duty to govern the conduct of his colleagues, and to insist upon a decorous and business-like management of the proceedings of the Commission. But he failed to do the needful. He was appealed to by Dr. Payne, who was the witness before the Commission, to prohibit the putting of what he thought improper questions. Dr. Payne asked, "Need I continue my replies to these questions:—Have they any reference to the subject of this enquiry?" And Mr. Beverley helplessly replied, "I don't know, Mr. Cotton says they have." The witness in self-defence at last refused to answer certain questions, and Mr. Beverley took no action. But after ruminating for a whole night he discovered, as in the Municipal case, that his colleague was wrong, and recorded an emphatic protest against Mr. Cotton. To put this more clearly, let us suppose that Sir Richard Garth has a case before him, in which some local Serjeant Buzfuz, bent on twisting 'chops and tomato sauce' into a declaration of love, abuses his privilege under the Evidence Act, and sorely annoys and insults a respectable witness, who appeals to the Bench for protection, but in vain. Sir Richard, in his helplessness, only says that the cross-examining counsel thinks the questions *necessary* for his case. The case is then closed, and Sir Richard retires to rest. But next morning he records a minute saying that Sergeant Buzfuz had exceded his powers; and this is exactly what Mr. Beverley has done. He failed in his duty as President, assuming of course that the grounds set forth in his Memo. are correct, and tried afterwards to attach the fault to his colleague. It is surprising indeed that a Judge of the High Court, as he is, should have failed to perceive the impropriety of his conduct. Nor is the matter of his complaint more consistent than the manner in which it has been brought forward. He starts by saying that "the character of Mr. Cotton's examination of Dr. Payne was not," in his opinion, "as should meet with the assent of the Commission as a body." This is an attempt to assume a power which neither he, nor his colleague Dr. Lidderdale has a right to. No member of a Commission is, by theory, or practice, or law, required to seek the approval of his colleagues. His sole business is to elicit the truth, and no threat, or mark of disapprobation, should be permitted to divert him from his course. Mr. Beverley next complains that "Mr. Cotton's questions were never laid before the other members of the Commission, and that those members had no idea of their nature before they were put." How this becomes a matter of complaint, it is difficult to conceive. When Mr. Beverley examined witnesses before the Commission, he did not previously lay his questions for the approval of his colleagues, and he cannot now claim a privilege which he did not concede to his fellow-workers of equal status. The idea itself is monstrous. A Commission would be a farce, if the Commissioners were not permitted to ask questions except those which the Chairman approves. The Commission represents two antagonistic parties, the Government on one side as the plaintiff, with Mr. Beverley and Dr. Lidderdale to watch its case, and the Municipal Corporation on the other, as the defendant, with Mr. Cotton as its representative. Now, if the plaintiff be allowed the privilege of checking the cross-examination of a witness by the defendant or his counsel, the defendant may as well be allowed no defence, and Mr. Beverley's assumption is that he as plaintiff's counsel should have the full right of regulating what amount of truth the defence should be permitted to elicit. Doubtless, he, as President, has the right of checking irrelevant and improper questions, but the law on the subject is perfectly clear, and he is not at liberty to exceed the power given to the presiding officer of a Court by the Evidence Act. Let us for a moment suppose that the Commission had permitted Counsel to appear in the case. Would Mr. Beverley have asked the Counsel to submit to him a *precis* of the questions that he intended to put to his witness? No sane man would for a moment admit that he could so check a Counsel, and what he could not do with a Counsel, he cannot do with a colleague. As well may Mr. Justice Norris say that his colleague, on the Bench, Mr. Pigott, should not be permitted to put such and such questions to a witness before the Court. As the questions put by Mr. Cotton have not been published *verbatim*, we are not in a position to judge how far they were objectionable. But we have enough in Mr. Beverley's Memo. to show in what respect they proved to be offensive. Mr. Beverley says, "Mr. Cotton in the course of his examination descended to personal matters relating to Dr. Payne's connection with the Municipality some years, which has to do nothing whatever with our inquiry, and some of which were of such an offensive character that Dr. Payne very properly declined to answer them." Well, if the questions were really offensive, why did not Mr. Beverley immediately stop his colleague? Why did he omit to perform his duty by saying that he did not know whether the questions were right or wrong, but that Mr. Cotton thought they were right? As to the questions being "personal," no law prohibits *personal* questions, if they are *official* and not strictly *private*, and arose immediately out of Dr. Payne's own deposition. Dr. Payne wanted to make out that his exertion to fill up foul tanks had been obstructed, counteracted, or opposed by the Commissioners, and Mr. Cotton was perfectly right to bring forward Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's memorandum, to show that Dr. Payne's complaint was not well founded, or at least to obtain an explanation. Dr. Mitra had coolly, calmly and scientifically discussed the question, and it was the duty of Dr. Payne to point out the fallacies of Dr. Mitra, if there were any, and not to treat it in the bumptious style as shown in the two letters which we publish in another column. It was solely Dr. Payne's bumptiousness and insubordination and repudiation of the authority of his masters that caused the friction between him and the Commissioners, and in an inquiry regarding the failure of his exertions, it was absolutely necessary that his conduct should be brought to light. Had Mr. Cotton omitted to do this he would have been guilty of a gross dereliction of duty. Mr. Beverley cannot be unaware of the provision of the law which enables cross-examining Counsel to put questions with a view to test the credibility and animus of the witness, and no witness can decline to answer them on the ground of their being personal or offensive. In the interest of Government Mr. Beverley may not like to see the evidence of his witness vitiated by cross-examination. But as a High Court Judge, he should not have forgotten the duty which he owed to his judicial character. Due courtesy should certainly not be forgotten, but that is quite compatible with fair cross-questioning, and we think it absurd to talk of a gentleman like Mr. Cotton forgetting the ordinary rules of courtesy. It would require a great deal more than a minute by Mr. Beverley to show that Mr. Cotton is a Bœotian. Mr. Beverley, in one place, complains of Mr. Cotton having "followed a brief which he recognised to be in Mr. Harrison's hand-writing." How this becomes a ground of complaint, we cannot understand. Mr. Cotton is not familiar with the working of the Municipality, and, acting as the representative of the Municipality, it is but meet and proper that he should be apprised of all the leading points of the inquiry by Mr. Harrison, the head of the Municipality. Without such help he could not discharge his duties satisfactorily. Mr. Beverley, in the same way, would have required, and we doubt not he has already obtained, all the necessary information and papers from Government for his guidance, though as Chairman of the Municipality for some time, he brings his experience to bear on the question at issue. If we are not misinformed his relation with the Commissioners was not of the happiest, and on his retirement the Commissioners did not even pass a vote of thanks for him. Thus situated, and acting as a representative of an adverse party, he should rather encourage every information being brought to bear on the inquiry, instead of twitting his colleagues for using a "brief." But the funniest part of the complaint rests in the admission that a Judge of the High Court may overlook another man's private notes. Well may Mr. Cotton say "It surprises me that Mr. Beverley, who appears to have overlooked my private notes, should have thought fit to record that he had done so in his memorandum." This is one of the keenest and coolest hits that we have lately read in an official document. A short time ago the Rev. Mr. Hastie admitted having surreptitiously read a private letter of one of his students, and the opinion which Mr. Justice Norris expressed on it, must be fresh in the memory of our readers. Here one Justice complacently admits, and makes a merit of overlooking private notes, and another denounces it as highly unbecoming. The Public know well whom to follow. Mr. Beverley closes his Memo. with a threat saying that "should the line of examination occur again, I shall certainly get up and leave the room, for I decline to be a party to anything of the kind." But it seems not to have produced the effect, which such a tremendous threat should have had upon Mr. Cotton. Mr. Cotton coolly meets it by saying, "if Mr. Beverley on any such occasion avails himself of his right to retire from the meeting of the Commission, I shall, of course, not interfere with his action, for I cannot admit my responsibility for his action, any more than he is prepared to admit his responsibility for mine, but I shall proceed to bring the examination to a conclusion, as far as I am concerned, in due course." Mr. Cotton's resolution is in every way worthy of him, and he has well earned the thanks of the public for the calm, cool, judicial spirit combined with thorough independence and absolute devotion to fair-play, which he has brought to bear upon the business of the Commission.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

A DEPUTATION from the Kuppurtulla State, headed by His Highness Kuar Hirnam Singh, Bahadur, has come down to Calcutta to present an address of welcome to Lord Dufferin.

LORD AND LADY RIPON accompanied by Mr. Primrose leaves Calcutta this morning at 9 A. M. Guards of honor of British Infantry and the Calcutta Volunteers will be drawn up at the Government House, and guards of honor of the Native Infantry and the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up at the Howrah Station. The entire route will be lined with troops as on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the present Viceroy, and royal salutes will be fired as Lord Ripon leaves Government House and reaches the Howrah Station. The Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, Secretaries to the Government of India and Bengal, and the Military Officials, the Divisional Commissioner of Burdwan, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and various other officials will be present at the Railway platform while other officials will attend at the Government House. Lord Dufferin with staff will accompany Lord and Lady Ripon to the Railway Station.

LORD DUFFERIN arrived at the Howrah Station exactly at 4-15 P. M., on Saturday last. His

Lordship's reception was most enthusiastic. All sections of the community joined in giving him a hearty welcome to the capital of British India. The route of His Excellency from the Howrah Station to the Government House was literally crammed with the citizens of Calcutta, all eager to welcome the new representative of their beloved sovereign. The prolonged and hearty cheering in the streets, as His Excellency's carriage moved on, must have been extremely gratifying to Lord and Lady Dufferin. At the Government house, the *elite* of the community, both European and native, received His Lordship with marked respect and cordiality. His Excellency was immediately conducted to the Council Chamber, where Mr. A. Mackenzie read Her Majesty's Commission appointing him Viceroy and Governor General of India. The installation was followed by the address from the Corporation, which was read by Mr. Harrison. The address spoke in eulogistic terms of the ability and success with which his Lordship had discharged the varied and difficult duties with which he was entrusted in Canada, St. Petersburgh, Constantinople and Egypt, and expressed a hope that His Lordship's ripe experience would prove of incalculable benefit to the country. Referring to the question of Local Self-Government the address said:

The problems with which an Indian Viceroy has to grapple, are mainly such as call for no expression of opinion from the Corporation of Calcutta; we would, however, venture to express a hope that among the many questions which your Excellency will be required to consider, you will be able to take the same view as your illustrious predecessor of the important principle of local self-government. We are well aware that the powers and independence of local bodies and the principle of election can only be extended (in his sagacious words) gradually, tentatively, and where it may be possible, and that he is no true friend of the system who would jeopardise its success by its indiscriminate introduction into places not yet prepared for it. But this we may assure your Excellency that where the country is ready for it, there is no boon which the people more highly value, and that the experience which the management of their own affairs affords to them, has proved the most effectual method of educating the tax-payers to bear with patience their share of the public burdens, and also to look upon administrative questions from the point of view of those in authority, as well as from that of those whose duty it is to obey.

Lord Dufferin replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—No man acquainted with the history of our Indian Empire, and with the annals of Calcutta, could fail to be moved when addressed for the first time by the honoured representatives of that illustrious city. The friendly words of welcome and encouragement with which you have been pleased to greet my arrival amongst you, adds a peculiar grace to the impressive ceremony in which I have just taken part. India appears to differ so much even from the Oriental countries with which I am acquainted, that I scarcely dare attach the value to my past experiences which you are good enough to attribute to them; but at all events, I trust that my familiarity with different races, forms of government, customs, and habits of thought alien to our own, have endowed me with a faculty for appreciative sympathy with what does not exactly square with Western ideas, which may prove of service to me in my new position.

In alluding to the principle of Local Self-government, and to the exceptional impulse it has received under the benign auspices of Lord Ripon, you have touched upon a matter which has already attracted my attention. If there is one principle more inherent than another in the system of our Indian Administration, it is that of continuity. Nothing has struck me more than the loyal and persistent manner in which successive Viceroys, no matter what part they may have played in the strife of party politics at home, have used their utmost endeavours to bring to a successful issue whatever projects their predecessors may have conceived for the benefit of the people. It is by adherence to this principle that we have built up in this country the majestic fabric of our Government; and it is needless for me to assure you that I shall not fail to follow a line of conduct consecrated by the example of Cornwallis, Bentinck, Canning, Mayo, and those who followed them. The Marquis of Ripon and his predecessors have prepared the soil, delved, and planted. It will be my more humble duty to watch, water, prune, and train. It may not be out of place for me to remind you that the further development of the principle of Local Self-government rests very much in your own hands. It is by an intelligen t discharge of your duties, by a conscientious care of the public purse, by purity of administration, by the rigorous and economical promotion of whatever operations come within your sphere, that you will vindicate your title to enjoy the privileges conferred upon you. You may rest assured that they will not lack their consecration at the hands of public opinion.

In conclusion, allow me to express the satisfaction with which I have listened to your loyal reference to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress. The good of Her Indian subjects is never absent from Her Majesty's mind; and it will be a gratification to her to know that you appreciate Her claims to your love and devotion.

On behalf of the native community we also offer to Lord and Lady Dufferin our respectful welcome to the metropolis of British India. We sincerely hope that His Lordship's career in India will be as brilliant as his career has been in other countries. His Excellency's intimate knowledge of Oriental manners, customs and habits, and his familiarity with varied forms of social, religious and political institutions, and the marked ability which he has displayed in performing the arduous work entrusted to him, lead us to hope that His Lordship's Indian administration will inaugurate a new epoch in the history of our country.

IT WAS stated some time ago that Mr. Kisch, the Officiating Post Master General of Bengal, had, by a circular, informed all Postal Officials in the Bengal Circle that the *Pioneer* newspaper, which is a privileged newspaper, should not be charged (increased) postage when its weight exceeds ten tollahs. The rumour had been petty freely circulated and was never contradicted, from which circumstances we are bound to presume that it is based on truth. But before we had ceased to wonder as to what such an unique circular could mean, we were favoured by a contemporary with the information—that the coveted privilege, which was hitherto enjoyed by the *Pioneer* alone, has also been extended to the *Englishman*. Another singularly barefaced circular it is said, has been issued, by which postal officials in the Bengal Circle are informed that the *Englishman*, the *Saturday Evening Journal*, the *Overland Mail* and the *Evening Mail* newspapers should not be charged (increased) postage even when they exceed the weight of 10 *tollahs*, this concession being granted from the 15th December 1884. We are not aware in what particular sense the word 'privileged' is intended to be taken, nor are we told as to what constitutes the privilege. At first sight we put down the 'circulars' as a hoax, and we do sincerely hope that the information, which has been given us regarding these 'circulars,' is not correct. But strange things are sometimes done by our officials, and we would not be much *surprised* if such 'circulars' had actually been issued. Till the information is contradicted, we would take the circulars to be genuine. As regards the equivocal expression of "privilege," we should like to know the ingredients of which it is composed. Why should the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* alone be so designated, and why should other newspapers be left out of the category? We are really at a loss to make out what such circulars are intended to mean. Mr. Kisch certainly could not have taken it upon himself to make so important a concession to the organs of certain sections of the community, and he must have issued his circulars with the approval of his superior officers. If this were really so, the public would be justified in asking the Government to vouchsafe an explanation of so singular a concession. Cheap postage for newspapers, is of all countries in the world, most needed in India where the Press has begun to be a power only very lately. We would cordially welcome any reduction in the scale of newspaper postage, which may be made by the supreme Government, consistent with the numerous other urgent demands on the public revenues. But so long as such a general concession is not made, particular newspapers cannot, in the interest of journalism, be classed as privileged and be exempted from increased postal duty when they exceed the regulation weight. We cannot persuade ourselves that such invidious distinctions have been made, and we patiently wait for a satisfactory explanation of the fact which has been brought to notice by a vernacular contemporary. We shall really be very glad to hear that there is not the slightest basis for such a report. One circular bases the claims of the *Pioneer* on the ground of its being a "favoured" paper!

THE LATE Roy Rajib Lochun Rai Bahadur of Kassim Bazar, the chief adviser and Dewan of Maharani Surnomoyi, bequeathed a munificent legacy of 15,000 Rs. to the Baharampore College, and another of 15,000 Rs. to the Calcutta Sanskrit College. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved of a scheme for applying the legacies, as suggested by the executors of his will. The interest of the 15,000 Rs. bequeathed to the Baharampore College is to be applied to the creation of five scholarships of 5 Rs. each to be called the Rajib Lochun Scholarships, tenable for two years by the first five successful candidates passing the Calcutta University Entrance Examination from the Baharampore Centre, provided they continue their studies in the Baharampore College. And the legacy to the Sanskrit College is to be devoted to the creation of twelve Scholarships, to be called the Maheswari Dasi Scholarships of the value of 5 Rs. a month, and 10 of the value of 4 Rs a month, tenable for one year, and to be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the Principal of the College, to those students of the institution who show proficiency in Sanskrit literature and grammar. These munificent legacies are worthy of the distinguished testator, and will no doubt be a very welcome addition to the endowments of the Colleges to which they have been left. To the Baharampore College particularly the creation of these scholarships will be very valuable, considering that the College is in the centre of an important and thickly populated part of the country which is beginning to appreciate the blessings of education properly.

THE STAMP duty hitherto payable under the Stamp Act on debenture bonds issued by a Joint Stock Company, under the terms of a mortgage deed, making over the whole or in part the property of the company to trutsees for the benefit of the debenture-holders and on the interest coupons attached to these debentures, has by a recent India Government Resolution, been remitted. The Joint Stock Companies, in many cases, are deterred by the expenses involved under the provisions of the Stamp and Registration Acts, from raising money by debentures under a deed of mortgage giving the debenture-holders a lien on the property of the Company. For the purposes of raising money in this way the Company would ordinarily have to execute a mortgage deed making over their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders and issue debentures under the terms of the trust deed. Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the mortgage or trust deed and each of the debentures would be liable separately to stamp duty. The registration of the mortgage or trust deed is compulsory, and the registration of the debentures is generally insisted upon as a precautionary measure which involves a very large expenditure. In order to reduce this expense and to encourage investment by way of loan to Joint Stock Companies, the debentures and the interest coupons have been exempted from stamp duty, the mortgage or trust-deed only remaining liable to duty, and compulsory registration. The Government has not yet issued any orders regarding the registration of the debentures themselves. The concession, we dare say, will be duly appreciated by the mercantile community.

HAPPILY for the ends of justice, Mr. Brett, the District and Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore, has honorably acquitted Sub-Inspector Lalluram Pande of the Purnea calf-case notoriety, of the charges that Mr. Walker had brought against him. The keen interest with which the case had been watched from the very beginning shows that fears were entertained that there might be a miscarriage of justice. The curiosity with which the public awaited its result finds explanation in the fact of Lalluram's being prosecuted by a European planter of standing and respectability in the District of Purneah, and had it not been for this, as the learned counsel

for the defence observed, there would not have been so much blowing about the matter. It is not often that in a contest between a Native and a European in our Criminal Courts the former gets the better of the latter, and late experiences having materially confirmed the misgivings to the contrary, the public were naturally doubtful as to whether the defendant in this case would come off unscathed from so unequal a contest. It is not easy to conjecture as to what the issues of the trial would have been had not Lullaram prudently moved the High Court and obtained permission to have his case transferred for trial in some District other than Purnea, where it is alleged there were strong prejudices against him, and where, as he stated in his affidavit,—he could not procure proper legal assistance. Great credit is due to the Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore for having gone into the merits of the case,with a mind so entirely free from prejudices and foregone conclusions. So much was the learned Judge impressed with the innocence of the accused, from what transpired even from the evidence adduced by the prosecution, that he actually stopped Mr. R. Mitra, the counsel for the defence, in the midst of his address, and addressing the accused, said, "I acquit you." The utter hollowness of the charges against the accused could be seen by an impartial observer from the very beginning of the trial. Mr. Brett, it will be remembered, struck out the charges Nos. two, three and four, namely, those of house-trespass, intentional insult and defamation, and directed the trial to proceed on the charge of illegal arrest only. The Judge rightly observed that four different charges of entirely different character could not properly be maintained on the basis of one and single fact *viz.*, the arrest of Mr. Walker. When those three charges were thrown out, we could perceive that there was every chance of the accused being acquitted of the remaining charge also.We are glad however, thatLalluram has been acquitted, and his innocence established in a competent court of law. But the question remains, who is to be accountable for the disgrace and humiliation that Mr. Walker was needlessly subjected to since his innocence also has been established? We are aware that it might be alleged that under the existing procedure when a *prima facie* case has been made out against the accused no one can be held responsible for the harassment to which he may be subjected. But such *prima facie* cases are not always very difficult to make out, and gentlemen of position and respectability may be disgraced on the slightest plea, as we assert, is the case pretty often in this country. Our readers are doubtless aware of numerous cases of police outrage which go unnoticed by the press and the public. The evil is growing, and should receive a timely check. The enormous power for good and for evil lodged in the hands of a Police officer is often abused,and the unoffending and the innocent who happen to incur somehow or other the displeasure of a Police officer, become his victims. It is true that the arrest of an innocent person sometimes becomes unavoidable. That is perfectly intelligible, and we would not think of complaining about it. What we do complain about is the *frequency* of such illegal arrests. A reform in the procedure is necessary, and we do hope that some remedy for the evil will soon be found

There is one thing, in connection with the Purnea case which we cannot pass unnoticed. Poor Mohur Gope, the root of all this noise and commotion, is at present undergoing rigorous imprionment for three months. He has been convicted on a charge of theft of the calf of Mr. Walker. The proceedings in Lalluram's case and the remarks of the presiding Judge make it painfully clear that Mohur's conviction was based on insufficient grounds, and his case would have terminated differently had he means and money enough to have it transferred to some other district. May we hope that it is not yet too late to mend matters?

THE FOLLOWING is from the *Times* :

Mr. Fawcett took a deep interest in all questions affecting India. In fact, so warmly did he identify himself with these subjects that he was once described as "member for Hackney and India." He was for effecting broad reforms in the administration of India. One of his earliest speeches in connexion with our great Eastern dependency was delivered on the occasion of the Sultan's visit to this country, when it was proposed to defray the expenses of his entertainment out of the Indian revenues. He strongly attacked the Government for their proposal, and found himself one of the most popular men with the people of India in consequence. In 1872 he delivered a very telling speech upon the financial condition of India, when he obtained a committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the condition of the Indian finances. He made on this occasion a strong attack upon the supposed Indian surpluses which were always said to exist but which were very difficult to realize. His efforts in connexion with India and his resistance to the efforts made to take away Epping Forest from the people, made him exceedingly popular with the electors of Hackney. This feeling was further stimulated by his endeavours to get the benefit of the Factory Acts extended to the children of agricultural labourers, and by his support of other humanitarian measures affecting the health and welfare of the humbler classes. On several occasions, in the session of 1878, he was heard in the House of Commons upon Indian questions. He initiated in the first place an important discussion on Sir John Strachey's previous Budget, condemning the increase in the duties on salt in Bombay and Madras in order to equalize them over India, when they might have been equalised by lowering them ; and the imposition of the license tax on trades and professions, as falling with most weight upon the poor. He also condemned the expenditure of the famine taxes on doubtful public works. Mr. Fawcett delivered a second important speech in connextion with the movement of the Indian troops to Malta, charging the Beaconsfield Government with having deceived the House in this matter. As to the statement that it was unnecessary for the Government to inform the Parliament of its intentions, he said "he would rather the Government had squandered and wasted millions of English money than that they should have started on the career of bringing Indian troops to fight European battles without consulting Parliament. If this could be done, there was not a single thing the executive could not do without first consulting Parliament. Before such a step was carried out, Parliament ought at least to have been informed of the cost it would involve. Parliament was responsible for the good government of India, and if anything wrong happened there Parliament could not escape the responsibility." Lord Beaconsfield's Government, however, was at this time all-powerful, and its action on this and other questions which excited much comment, was endorsed by Parliament.

Towards the close of the Session, Mr. Fawcett once more raised this topic. During the debate on the Indian Budget, he stigmatized the Indian Secretary's statistics as fallacious, and moved a resolution declaring that the House regarded with apprehension the present position of Indian finance ; and that, in view of the power claimed by the Crown to employ any number of Indian troops in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, there was not sufficient security against the military expenditure of India being unduly increased. After a lengthy debate, the resolution was negatived by 59 to 20. When it was proposed to defray the expenses of the Afghan war out of the revenues of India, Mr. Fawcett moved as an amendment. "That this House is of opinion that, it would be unjust that the revenues of India should be applied to defray the extraordinary expenses of the military operations now being carried on against the Ameer of Afghanistan." He argued that the Government had declared the war for imperial far more than for Indian purposes. If the war was an imperial one, then England was bound to pay for it. He contended that there was no real surplus of Indian revenue, and that the money they were proposing to take for the war was money appropriated as a famine fund, and obtained by the most enerous of taxes. Mr. Gladstone seconded the amendment, but it was lost by a majority of 110. A sharp passage-of-arms occurred early in 1880 in connexion with the Indian Budget. It was found that instead of the surplus which the Indian Government had expected, when the Budget was made public, Sir John Strachey discovered that he would have to make provision for a large deficit, and that this deficit was caused by an extraordinary miscalculation in the cost of the Afghan war. Mr. Fawcett stated at Hackney that Lord Cranbrook was made aware on March 13 of the mis-calculation, although the prosperity of India and the existence of a surplus were boasted of by Conservative candidates throughout the general electioneering campaign. Mr. Stanhope indignantly denied this, and Mr. Fawcett at the same time wrote to the papers saying that he had been misinformed. It was not until the elections had nearly concluded that an explicit statement respecting the deficiency reached the India Office. In the following September Mr. Fawcett received from some native inhabitants of Bombay, who had previously subscribad £250 towards his election expenses, a silver tea service and salver of Cutch work, enclosed in a carved wood case, also of native manufacture. The case was inscribed, "Presented to the Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P., by his native friends and admirers in Bombay, India, June, 1880"

THE ZEMINDARS and other landholders of the Bhaugulpore Division have submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, praying that the revised Bengal Tenancy Bill be withdrawn. They urge that it, like its predecessor the Bill of 1883, tends to unduly interfere with the cherished rights of the zemindars conferred and confirmed by the solemn enactment of 1793, to oust the Civil Courts of their jurisdiction, and to centralise more power in the hands of the Revenue authorities against the express declaration of the Code relating to the Permanent Settlement. While it contains unworkable provisions and others which would lead to strife between landlords and tenants, it fails to secure the good of the actual cultivators of the soil by encouraging the growth of the middlemen class, and lastly, while fettering distraint with so many restrictions as to make it practically useless, it affords no facility to the zemindars for the speedy realization of arrears of rent. Another ground which they have given for withdrawal of the Bill is that it is quite clear from the numerous meetings held in various parts of these provinces, that neither landlords nor tenants are satisfied with the Bill in its present form, and consequently it does not meet with the wants and requirements of the people. Any legislation which is not based on the thoughts and feelings and wants of the people is fated to be a failure. The proposed legislation will not only fail to give relief where relief is urgently wanted—it will not only be negative in its effect—but it will do positive harm. It will, as we have often said, simply ruin the agricultural classes—landlords and tenants alike. The memorial contains an alternative prayer. Should, say the Memorialists, "the Government be still pleased to proceed with the Bill, they beg to submit that in so intricate and important a matter as the land question, legislation should be made after the fullest enquiry. In the present instance, they justly urge such enquiry has not been made. Without meaning in any way to disparage the labors of the Bengal Rent Commission or the value of the official and other opinions obtained on the two Bills, the Memorialists feel constrained to state that the said Commission did not proceed in the way generally adopted in such cases. The diversity of opinions expressed by responsible officers of Government and the non-official community and by public bodies and the Press on the merits of the proposed legislation, and the need for further information felt by the Select Committee, as appears from their report and also from the letter of the Government of India dated 5th May last, and of the Bengal Government dated 24th May 1884, fairly show that there is yet room for further enquiry and the means heretofore adopted, namely asking Government officials to report, is not the best plan of conducting such enquiry. Under these circumstances they pray that a Commission be appointed consisting of non-official European and Native gentlemen with power to take evidence, and to suspend the proposed legislation until the said Commission shall have made its report. They have every reason to believe, say the memorialists, that the result of such enquiry would show how utterly unfounded are the charges generally preferred against them by those who advocate the present legislation, and would enable the Government to do them that justice which they have a right to expect and which guides the British Government in its dealings with the various subject races that have been placed by Providence under its rule." The memorial is very moderate and respectful in its tone. It has been very skilfully drawn up. We hope Lord Dufferin will give that attentive consideration to the memorial which it so fully deserves.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDI-

CINE AND FOOD—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and singnature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION	Rs.	As.	P
Engineer-in-Chief, Ranchee	6	0	
Kursondas Mudoodas Esq., Bombay	6	8	
Maharaja of Doomraon	19	12	
H. H. the Nawab of Murshidabad	13	4	
D. S. Sathoy Esq., Gorukota	13	4	
Moulvi Lutful Huq, Paraeah	10	0	
Secy. Ahmednagore City Library	13	4	
Syed Wazer Hossein, Arrah	6	10	
H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, Indore	13	4	
Bombay Fort Improvement Library	13	4	
Secy. Seetabuldi Native Club	13	4	
Baboo Surbessur Mookeerjee, Khoolna	6	10	
,, Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjee, Hooghly	17	11	
,, Mohim Chunder Ghose, Nilphamaree	6	10	
,, Womes Chunder Mitra, Moisadal	7	8	
,, Biraj Kristo Ghose, Bhagulpore	6	0	
,, Gopee Mohun Sen, Cuttack	8	0	0
,, Kally Prosunno Mookerjee, Gya	13	4	0
,, Grish Chunder Chatterjee, Tipperah	2	11	0
,, Jogot Chunder Shome, Niamutpore	12	3	0
,, Mon Mohun Chunder, Khoolna	3	0	0
,, Sodashiv Ram Chundra Hardoi C.P.	13	4	0
,, Ram Chunder Das, Sylhet	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—10th *December* 1884.

GENERAL, 17th November—Baboo Rai Charan Ghose, officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for two months.

5th December—Mr B L Gupta, Presidency Magistrate, is appointed to be Coroner of Calcutta with effect from the 8th instant.

6th December—Mr A W Stark, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for twenty-four days.

Mr. H J H Fasson, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector Burdwan, acted in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from the 1st to the 9th August 1884, both days inclusive.

Major C H Garbett, Deputy Commissioner, Singbhoom, is allowed leave for ten days.

Mr J R Hallett, District and Sessions Judge, Rungpore, is allowed furlough for fifteen months.

9th December—Moulvi Syed Sakhawa Hosain, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for 15 days.

Mr G E Manisty, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for nine months and eight days.

Mr R G Bly n, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, was on leave.

Babu Hurri Choitonno Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr H F Matthews, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and Munsif, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the distract of Manbhoom.

Babu Kally Prosunno Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Govindpore, Manbhoom, is allowed furlough for one year.

Police, 6th December—Mr P A Sandilands, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sarun, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr C A Fisher, District Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore, is posted to the district of Khulna.

Mr T C Orr Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore, is transferred to Maldah, and is appointed to have charge of the District Police of that district until further orders.

Mr. C A Fisher, District Superintendent of Police Khoolna, is allowed furlough for one year.

9th December—Mr R F Guise, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuttak, is transferred to Pooree, and is appointed to have charge of the District Police of that district until relieved by Mr M F Beamish.

In modification of the order of the 20th ultimo, Mr W D, Abererombie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the District Police, Pooree, is transferred to Tipperah, and is appointed to have charge of the District Police of that district, during the absence on leave of Mr H V H Roberts, or until further orders.

Ecclesiastical—3rd December—The Reverend J, Stephenson, Chaplain of Darjeeling, is allowed leave for two months.

9th December—Mr W A Thomas, a Minister of the Methodist Church, Monghyr, is granted licenses under clause 3, section 5, and clause 5, section 5 of Act X V of 1872, authorising him to solemnise marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians, and to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are native Christians.

Jails, 9th December—Moulvi Syed Ameer Hossein is appointed to be an official visitor of the Presidency Jail.

Medical, 5th December—Surgeon E S Brander, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Rungpore, is allowed leave for six weeks.

Assistant Surgeon Poorno Chunder Singh, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon E S Brander, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

HEM CHANDRA ROY & CO.,

Cabinet Dealers and Contractors, 11, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. English-made Furniture of the latest designs always in stock. Terms Moderate.

NOTICE.

Subject to the sanction of the Government of India the Section of the Dhaka and Mymensingh State Railway, between Dhaka and Naraingunge will be opened for passenger Traffic on or about 1st January 1885.

Dhaka, 11. 12. 1884. } W. T ENGLEDUE, MAJOR R. E. Engineer-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, HOWRAH.

An Examination for admission to the Mechanical apprentice class will be held at the College, on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th January 1885.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal of the College not later than the 10th January 1885, for permission to appear at the Examination, enclosing a certificate of good conduct and a certificate of age.

For admission to this class candidates must be between ages of 15 and 17 years:—

The subjects of Examination are—
Arithmetic (the whole)
Algebra (to Simple Equations)
Euclid (Books I and II)
English (Grammar and Composition)

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his Physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal of the College.

Calcutta, 9th December 1884 } A. W. CROFT, Director of Public Instruction.

Form E.

ASSESSOR'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE UNDER SECTIONS 112, 114, 115 AND 116 OF ACT IV. (B. C.) OF 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the measurements and valuations or assessments of the portions of the Town, noted in the margin, have been completed, and that the books containing the said measurement, and valuations or assessments can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Office of the Commissioners. No. 4 Municipal Office Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4. P. M.

WARD Nos. 13 to 17.—Bounded on North by Dhurrumtollah Street, South by Lower Circular Road, West by Chowringhee Road and East by Lower Circular Road.

WARD No. 18.—Bounded on North by Clyde Row, South by Tolly's Nullah Road, East by Kidderpore Bridge Road and West by Strand Road.

Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments, must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under Clauses *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause *a* of Section 114, on 30th December 1884.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Books, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof or by the agent or either of them.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA SHAWL-WASHING AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT.

Cashmere shawls and Turbans—B. N. MUKERJEE, 45, Chasadhopara Street.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECITON.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guys Hospital declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULTS GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimaults Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or BOWELS.

Agents—BATHGATE & Co.—SMITH STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & CO., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TEACHER & Co. Bombay; BARRIE & Co. MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co. Madras; PLOMER & Co. Lahore: PEAKE ALLEN & CO. Lucknow; RIGGS & CO. Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Pharmaceutical and Operative Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

ELEXIR GREY.

IT is the only medicine for intractable cases of Dyspepsia. It completely allays like a charm, all the symptoms, pains, gastric Meleorism, eructations and vomiting. Cash Rs. 4-8.

DR. JENNER'S PHOSPHORUS & CHARCOAL.

FOR Nervous debility, Stomach Liver, Skin, Chest and all other wasting diseases. Cash Rs. 2-8.

EDGAR'S CROUP LOTION.

AN inestimable external application for that dangerous and suffocating disease, also a highly esteemed remedy for sore throat and hoarseness. Cash Rs. 2-4.

THE "BOOMPTON COUGH SPECIFIC."

A CERTAIN cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and loss of voice. Cash As. 14.

CROSSLY'S COUGH ELEXIR.

A SAFE, speedy and efficacious cure for Coughs, Colds, irritatation of the throat and difficulty of breathing. Cash Rs. 1-4.

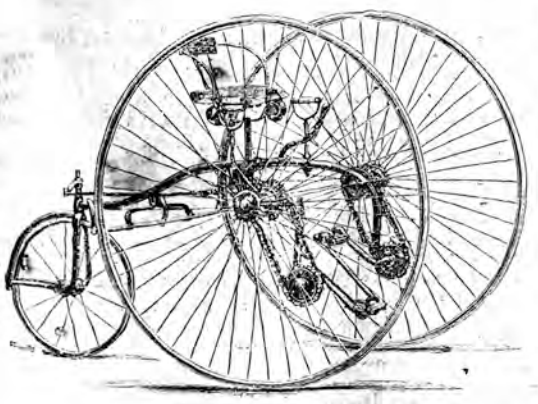
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE only remedy for Acidity of the Stomach to which thousands of Natives are subject to.

THE price is only 8 annas for small and 10 annas for large bottles.

BYCYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

ANOTHER INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.



BY RUDGE AND THE COVENTRY MACHINISTS' COMPANY

ALSO TRICICLES FOR JUVENILES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

NOTICE OF WARNING.

The Public are hereby warned that Mr. Thomas Russell now advertising the Prospectus of a Trading Company intended to be formed in Kashmir has no building of any kind within the territories of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir which he or any person on his behalf can sell. The first paragraph of the Prospectus published by the said Mr. Thomas Russell saying "that the Company is being formed to purchase from Mr. Thomas Russell the stock, plant, buildings and the good-will of the Kashmir Co-operative Society and Banking Agency, together with the Kashmir Club, now being erected," is certainly intended to mislead the public if it is meant that the said Mr. Thomas Russell owns any building within the territories of His Highness. Intending subscribers are therefore warned to satisfy themselves of the truth of the facts stated in the Prospectus.

SHAIK WAHABUDDIN,
In the Service of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir.

WANTED.

Immediately a man for the management of Maharaj Kumar Ramessur Singh Bahadur's Estate at Bushnor in District Durbhanga on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 differring to Rs. 150 according to the qualifications of candidate. A thorough knowledge of English, Surveying and Behar Zemindari affairs absolutely necessary. Preference to be given to a Behari. Application with copies of testimonials to be received up to 25th December 1884.

DURBHANGAH, The 10th December, 1884. } JAGDIO SAHAI, Dewan to Maharaj Kumar RAMESSUR SINGH, Bahadur, C.S., Durbhanga.

NOTICE.

HINDU WIDOW-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION.

(NALDANGA, JESSORE.)

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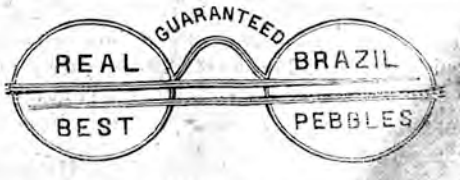

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NOTICE.

A meeting of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar will be held at the Town Hall in Calcutta on the 19th December next at 3-30 P. M. to consider what measures should be adopted with regard to the Tenancy Bill. All Landholders of Bengal and Behar are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend.

PEARY MOHAN MUKERJI
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A large commodious boat named the "Noorjehan" being the property of the Dighapatiya Estate under the management of the Court of Wards. The boat is 96 long and 19 broad. Its original cost was Rs. 32,000. It was constructed of Nepal sal and teak wood and provided with two masts. It has one entrance room, one big drawing room, one bed room and two bath rooms, besides the deck All the cabins are provided with venetian and glass doors and windows and admirably suited to serve as a yacht in tow of a steamer.

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Concave and Convex Brazillian Pebble spectacle in steel frame at ...		6	0	0	Per pair.
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Life Assurance Fund	£3,112,590
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20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

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20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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